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Fowler et al.

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- (54) **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS WITH INCREASED STABILITY AND ITS USE AS VACCINE**
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C07K 14/005 (2006.01)
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CPC **C12N 7/00** (2013.01); **A61K 39/135** (2013.01); **C07K 14/005** (2013.01); **C12N 2770/32122** (2013.01); **C12N 2770/32134** (2013.01)

- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus having improved stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype, wherein the virus comprises one or more amino acid mutations along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure. The present invention also relates to a vaccine comprising such an FMD virus and its use to prevent foot and mouth disease.

7 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets

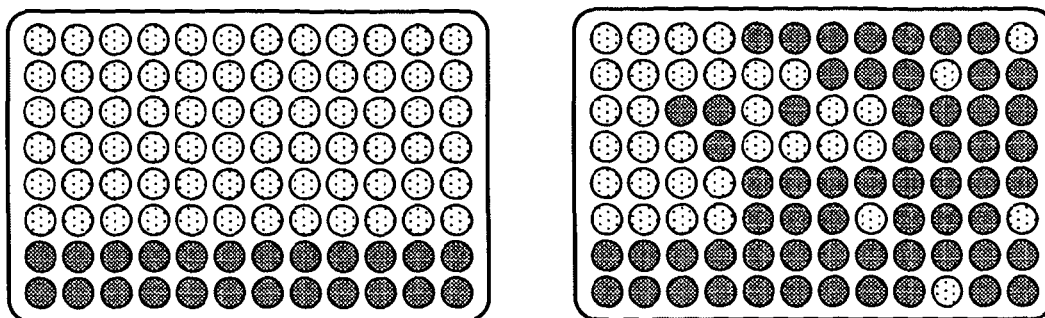


FIG. 1A

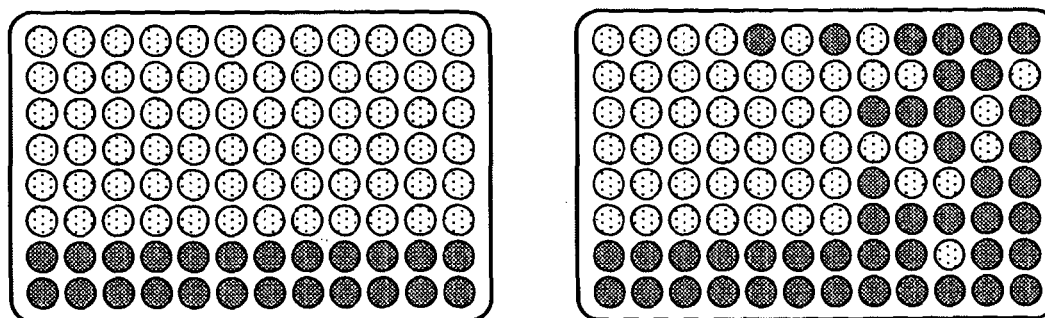


FIG. 1B

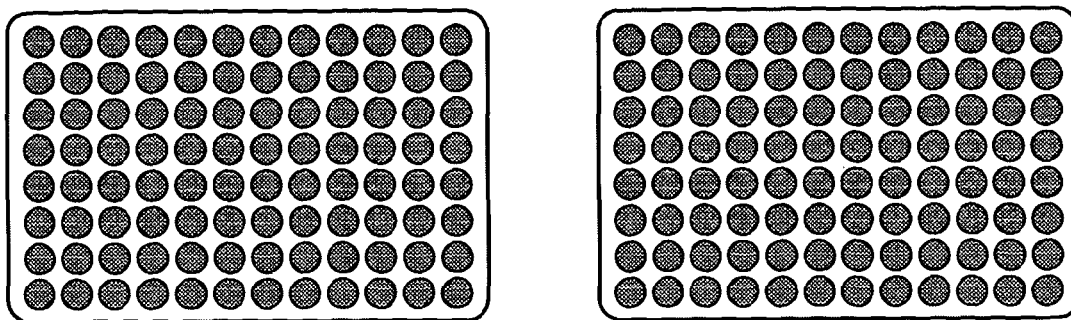


FIG. 2A

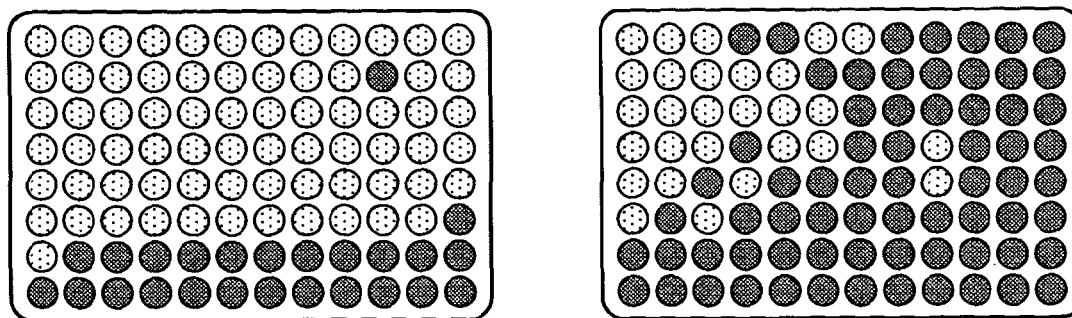


FIG. 2B

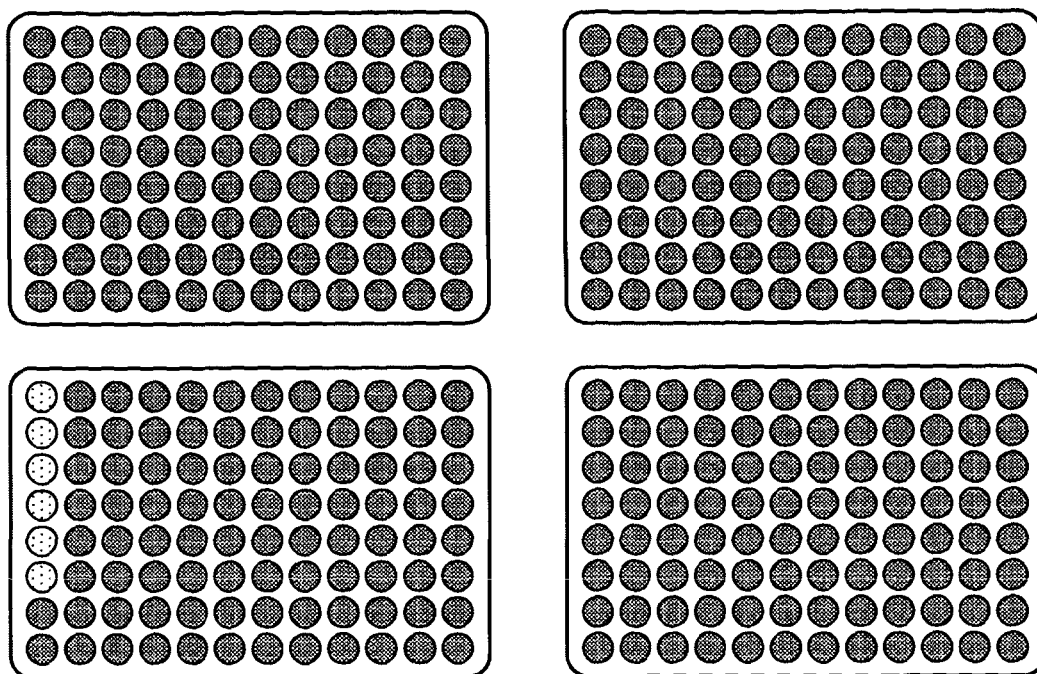


FIG. 3

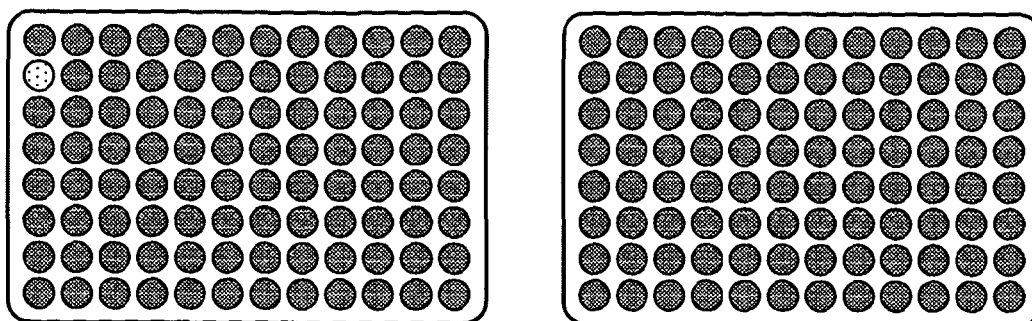


FIG. 4A

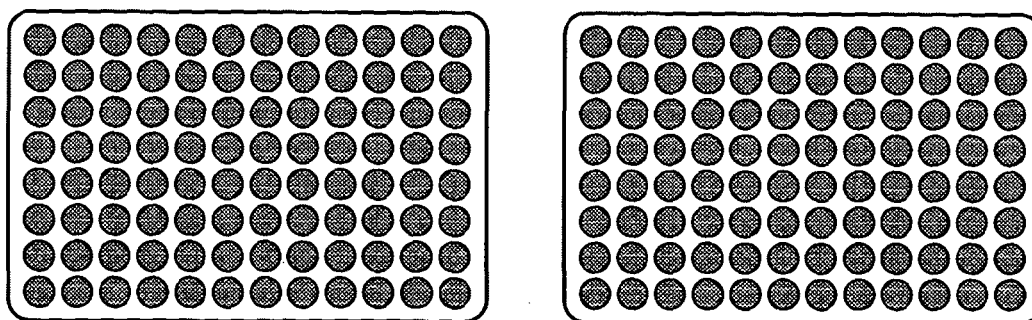


FIG. 4B

Virus	Log titre at 4°C 1hr	Log titre at 50°C 1hr	Log titre at 55°C 1hr	Log titre at 60°C 1hr
Field Isolate	$10^{4.8}$ tcid ₅₀ /ml	Inactivated	inactivated	Inactivated
A+	$10^{5.9}$ tcid ₅₀ /ml	$10^{4.8}$ tcid ₅₀ /ml	$10^{0.2}$ tcid ₅₀ /ml	Inactivated

Virus	Log reduction at 50°C 1hr	Log reduction at 55°C 1hr	Log reduction at 60°C 1 hr
Field Isolate	4.8	4.8	4.8
A+	1.1	5.7	5.9
A-	1.2	5.4	5.7

FIG. 5

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
< VP4
A/IRN/2/87 GAGQSSPATGSQNSGNTGSIINNYMQQYQNSMDTQLGDNAISGGSNEGSTDTTSTHTNNTQNNDWFESKLASSAFTGLF
mutant strn
90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
VP4 × VP2
A/IRN/2/87 GALLADKKTEETTLLEDRLITTRNGHTTSTTQSSVGVTYGYSTGEDHVS GPNTSGLETRVVQAEFFKKHLFDWTPDKPF
mutant strn
170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
A/IRN/2/87 GHLEKLELPTEHTGVYGHVESFAYMRNGWDVEVSAGNQFNCGCLLVAMVPEWKEFTQREKYQLTLFEPHQFISPRNTMT
mutant strn ..SAR.....A.....T.....K.....
250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
VP2 × VP3
A/IRN/2/87 AHITVPYLGVNRYDQYKKHKFWTLVVMVVSPLTTSSIAAGQIKVYANIAPTHVHVAGELPSKEGIVPVACSDGYGGLVTT
mutant strnS.....
330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
A/IRN/2/87 DPKTADPVYGMVYNPPRTNYPGRFTNLLDVAEACPTLLCFENGKPYVETRTDDQRLAKFDVSLAAKHSNTYLAGIAQY
mutant strnP.....
410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
A/IRN/2/87 YAQYSGTINLHFMFTGSTDSKARYMVAYVPPGVDTPPDAPERAACHIAEWD TGLNSKFTFSIPYMSAADYAYTASDVAE
mutant strn
490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
VP3 × VP1
A/IRN/2/87 TTNVQGWVCIIYQITHGKAEQDTLVVSVSAGKDFELRLPIDPRAQT TATGESADPVTTTVENYGGETQVRRRQHTDVSFIM
mutant strnA.....
570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
A/IRN/2/87 DRFVKINPVTPTHTVIDLMQTHQHALVGALLRAATYYFSDLEIVVRHEGNLTWVPNGAPEAALSNTSNPTAYHKEPFTRLA
mutant strn
650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
A/IRN/2/87 LPYTAPHRVLATVYNGTNKYAATGARRGDLGSLAARVAAQLPSSFNFGAIRATTIHELLVMRRAELYCPRLLAMEVSA
mutant strnDS.....P.....
730
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
VP1 × 2A
A/IRN/2/87 EGREKQKIIAPAKQLL
mutant strn

FIG. 6

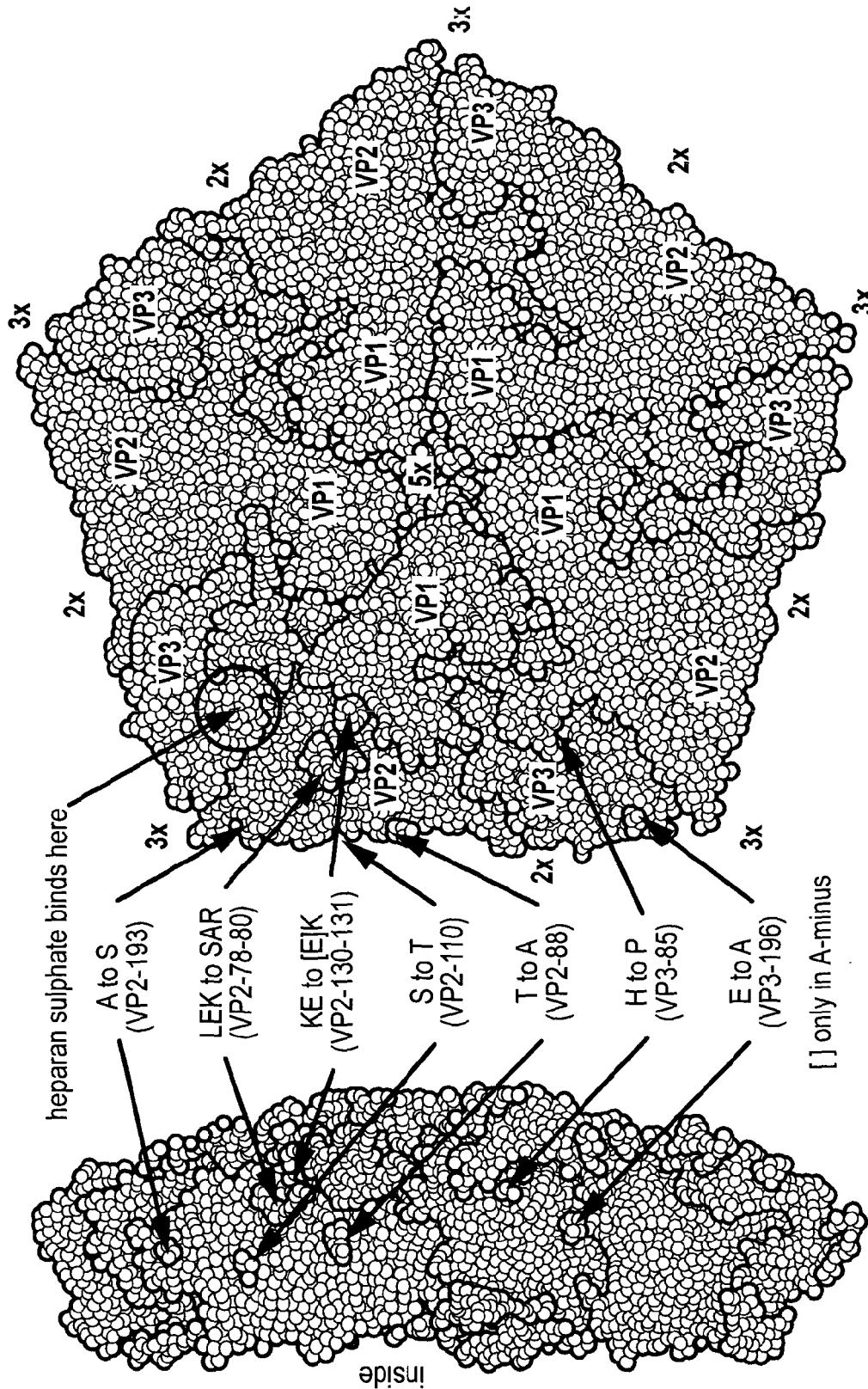


FIG. 7B

FIG. 7A

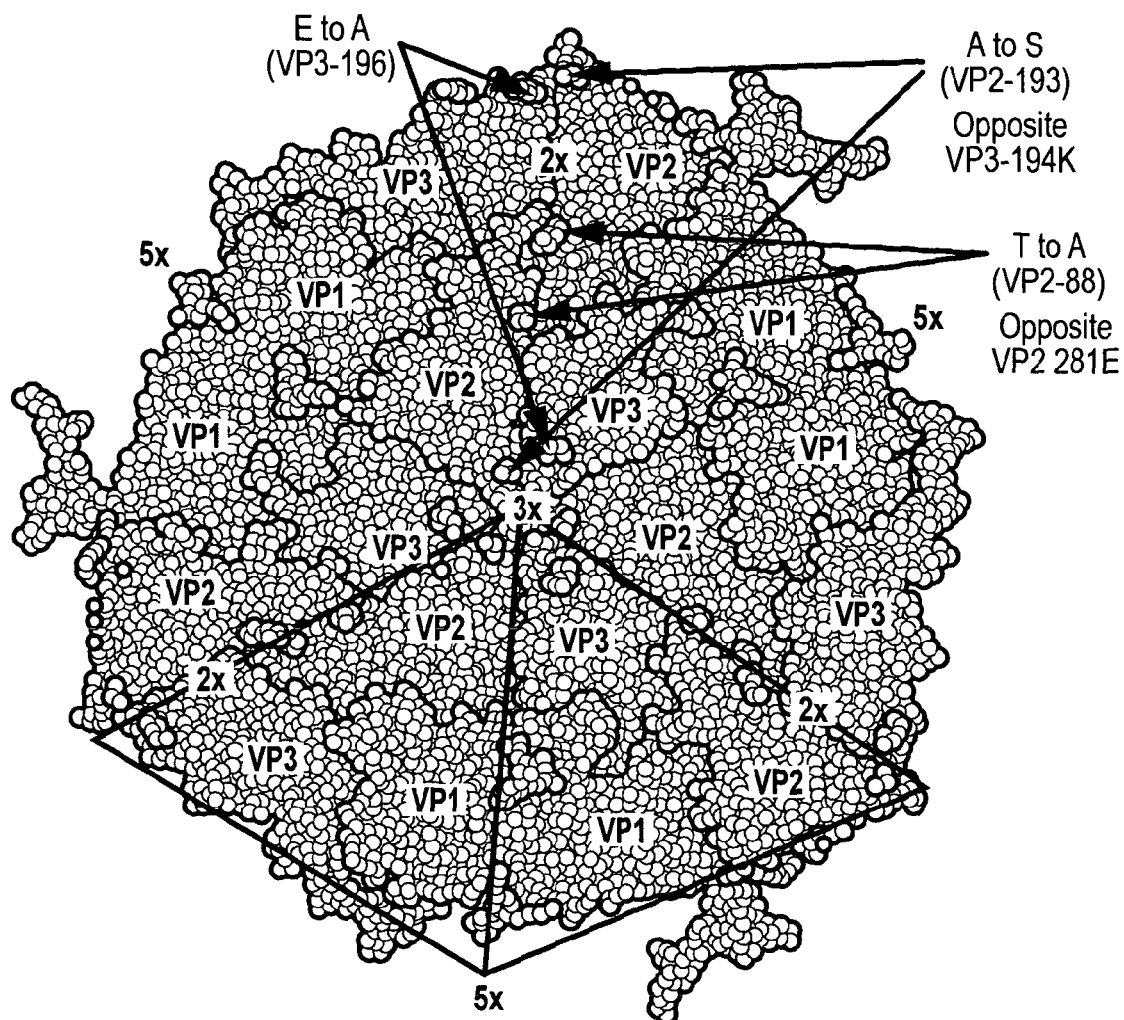


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 9 (continued)

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS WITH INCREASED STABILITY AND ITS USE AS VACCINE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the U.S. National Phase of International Application No. PCT/GB2011/051678, incorporated by reference, filed Sep. 8, 2011, which claims the priority benefit of Great Britain Patent Application No. 1014965.6, filed Sep. 8, 2010.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) comprising one or more amino acid mutations and having improved stability compared to the wild-type virus of the same subtype. The virus entity may be used as, or as part of, an FMD vaccine.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

FMD is a highly contagious and economically devastating disease of cloven-hoofed animals (Artiodactyla), affecting domesticated ruminants, pigs and a large number of wildlife species (Alexandersen et al., (2003) *Journal of Comparative Pathology* 129:1-36) of which the causal agent is Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV).

FMDV is a positive sense, single stranded RNA virus and is the type species of the Aphthovirus genus of the Picornaviridae family. FMDV exists as seven antigenically distinct serotypes namely A, O, C, Asia 1 and South African Territories (SAT) 1, 2 and 3, with numerous subtypes within each serotype. With the exception of New Zealand, outbreaks have been recorded in every livestock-containing region of the world and the disease is currently enzootic in all continents except Australia and North America. Although mortality rates are generally low (less than 5%) in adult animals, the UK 2001 FMD Pan-Asian O outbreak clearly identifies the serious economic consequences associated with the disease, with the cost to the public sector estimated at over 4.5 billion euros and the cost to the private sector at over 7.5 billion euros (Royal Society Report (2002) on Infectious Disease in Livestock-Scientific questions relating to the transmission, prevention and control of epidemic outbreaks of infectious disease in livestock in Great Britain. (2002) Latimer Trend Limited, Cornwall, UK).

FMD is ranked first in the l'Office International des Epizooties (OIE, World Organisation for Animal Health) list of notifiable diseases, which by definition, means that it has the potential for rapid and extensive spread within and between countries. Thus, current intensive farming practices and high stocking densities clearly encourage the rapid spread of such a disease.

FMD is widely distributed throughout the world. Developed regions such as the continents of North and Central America and Antarctica, and countries such as Australia and New Zealand are free from disease while FMD is endemic in many developing countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, southern Asia, Southeast Asia and South America. There are also some areas of the world which are normally free from disease, such as Europe where FMD was eradicated in 1989 and where vaccination has ceased since 1991. However, there have been occasional incursions of disease such as the 2001 UK/EIRE/France/Netherlands

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epidemic due to a PanAsian O strain (Knowles et al., (2001) *Veterinary Record*. 148. 258-259) and the 2007 UK outbreak of serotype O1 BFS/1967.

Conventional vaccines against FMD consist of whole virus virions that have been chemically inactivated, normally by use of an aziridine such as binary ethyleneimine (BEI). More than a billion doses are used annually worldwide (Rweyemamu and Le Forban (1999) *Advances in Virus Research*. 53. 111-126) and in many countries have been utilised successfully in controlling the disease.

Capsid Stability

Conventional formulated FMD vaccines need to be stored at 4° C. and have an expected shelf life of at most 12-18 months.

Capsid stability is disrupted by both pH and temperature with temperatures above 56° C. and a pH below 6.8 or above 9.0 believed to result in inactivation of the virus due to dissociation of the intact 146S particle into 12S particles.

A problem associated with current FMD vaccines is thus their limited thermostability and their reliance on a good cold-chain along with appropriate diluents and excipients. There is therefore a need for improved FMD vaccines.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1—A comparison of cell death following treatment with virus previously incubated at 4° C. a) field isolate; b) mutant virus

FIG. 2—A comparison of cell death following treatment with virus previously incubated at 50° C. a) field isolate; b) mutant virus

FIG. 3—A comparison of cell death following treatment with virus previously incubated at 55° C.: Top row of plates—field isolate; Bottom row of plates—mutant virus

FIG. 4—A comparison of cell death following treatment with virus previously incubated at 60° C. a) field isolate; b) mutant virus

FIG. 5—Summary of viral titre observed following heat treatment.

FIG. 6—Alignment of predicted amino acid sequences of the P1 capsid of A/IRN/2/87 (field isolate) (SEQ ID NO: 3) and mutant vaccine strain. Dots indicate the amino acid is identical to A/IRN/2/87; a dash indicates an amino acid deletion compared to A/IRN/2/87. Cleavage sites between the mature polypeptides, VP4, VP2, VP3 and VP1, are indicated.

FIG. 7—Model showing amino acid sequence differences between A/IRN/2/87 (field isolate) and mutant strain. Axes of symmetry are indicated as 5x, 3x and 2x. a) edge view; b) face view.

FIG. 8—Model showing amino acid sequence differences between A/IRN/2/87 (field isolate) and mutant strain. Axes of symmetry are indicated as 5x, 3x and 2x. Only changes close to the 2x axis of symmetry are shown.

FIG. 9—An alignment of the seven main FMDV serotypes, highlighting the residues which are equivalent to the following residues in FMDV A strain:

VP2—A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; and T88A.

VP3—H85P; and E196A.

A/IRN/2/87 fs (SEQ ID NO: 4); mutant strn (SEQ ID NO: 5); O1/BFS1860/UK/67 (AY593816) (SEQ ID NO: 6); C3/Resende/BRA/55 (AY593807) (SEQ ID NO: 7); Asia1/PAK/1/54 (AY593795) (SEQ ID NO: 8); SAT1/BOT/1/68 (AY593845) (SEQ ID NO: 9); SAT2/ZIM/7/83 (AF136607) (SEQ ID NO: 10); SAT3/BEC/1/65 (AY593853) (SEQ ID NO: 11).

SUMMARY OF ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have surprisingly found that it is possible to improve the stability of FMDV by mutation of one

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or more key amino acid residues along one of the axes of symmetry of the capsid structure.

Thus, in a first aspect, the present invention provides a foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus having improved stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype, wherein the virus comprises one or more amino acid mutations along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure.

The FMDV may have one or more of the following mutations in VP2: A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; T88A, with reference to the position numbering of VP2 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

The FMDV may have one or more of the following mutations in VP3: H85P; E196A with reference to the position numbering of VP3 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2.

The FMDV may have one or more of the following mutations: E196A in VP3 with reference to the position numbering of VP3 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2; A193S and/or T88A in VP2 with reference to the position numbering of VP2 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

The FMDV may be based on an FMDV A strain.

The FMDV may be obtained by introducing one or more mutations into an FMDV field isolate or vaccine strain.

The FMDV may have improved thermostability, pH stability and/or protease stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a foot and mouth disease vaccine comprising an FMDV according to the first aspect of the invention.

The vaccine may be used for preventing foot and mouth disease in a subject.

In a third aspect the present invention provides a method of preventing foot and mouth disease in a subject which comprises the step of administering a vaccine according to the second aspect of the invention to the subject.

In a fourth aspect the present invention provides a method for improving the stability of an FMDV which comprises the step of introducing one or more amino acid substitutions along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure.

Capsid stability is believed to be regulated by three main events i) the grouping together of VP3 N-termini which results in the formation of a β -annulus at the 5-fold axis holding the protomers (VP1-4) together, ii) clustering of myristol groups at the base of the 5-fold axis and iii) the presence of disulphide bonds linking the VP3 N-termini.

The vaccine of the present invention having increased thermostability has several commercial and manufacturing benefits including:

- a) a considerably extended shelf-life;
- b) less reliance on the cold-chain requirement;
- c) greater versatility for such antigens to be incorporated into delivery systems and/or used with other adjuvants or vaccine components; and
- d) the capacity to produce a better and more durable immune response.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

Foot-and-Mouth. Disease (FMD) is an acute systemic disease of cloven-hoofed animals of which the causal agent is Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus (FMDV). FMDV is a positive sense RNA virus which when translated results in the production of both structural and non structural proteins with 60

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copies of structural proteins VP1-VP4 associating to form the icosahedral capsid surrounding the viral genome.

The disease is characterised by high fever for two or three days followed by the formation of blisters or lesions inside the mouth, on the mammary glands of females and also on the feet. The vesicles generally rupture within 1-2 days resulting in the formation of sore open wounds which if located on the feet cause lameness. Frequently, the healing of lesions is delayed by secondary bacterial infection of the wounds. Though most animals eventually recover from FMD, the disease can lead to myocarditis and death, especially in newborn animals. The long-term welfare of survivors can be poor, with many suffering secondary consequences such as mastitis, endometritis, chronic lameness and a substantial drop in milk yield (The Royal Society Report, (2002) as above).

The virus is present in secretions such as faeces, saliva, milk and breath and can infect susceptible animals through inhalation, ingestion, skin trauma and contact with mucosal membranes. Cattle, sheep and goats predominantly contract disease via the respiratory tract, whereas pigs are considerably less susceptible to aerosol infections requiring up to 600 times more tissue culture infectious doses (TCID₅₀) of virus to become infected and therefore generally contract disease through ingestion (Donaldson and Alexandersen, (2002) *Revue Scientifique et Technique Office International des Epizooties*. 21. 569-575).

Following infection, the incubation period between infection and the appearance of clinical signs ranges from two to eight days but in some cases has been reported to be as long as 14 days (Alexandersen et al., (2003) as above). The severity of clinical signs is related to infectious dose, species, the level of immunity and the virus strain. It is sometime difficult to differentiate FMD clinically from other vesicular diseases, such as swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis and vesicular exanthema. Laboratory diagnosis of any suspected FMD case is therefore usually necessary. The demonstration of specific antibodies to FMDV structural proteins in non-vaccinated animals, where a vesicular condition is present, is considered sufficient for a positive diagnosis.

The preferred procedure for the detection of FMDV antigen and identification of viral serotype is the ELISA. The test recommended by the World Organisation of Animal health is an indirect sandwich test in which different rows in multiwell plates are coated with rabbit antisera to each of the seven serotypes of FMD virus. These are the 'capture' sera. Test sample suspensions are added to each of the rows, and appropriate controls are also included. Guinea-pig antisera to each of the serotypes of FMD virus are added next, followed by rabbit anti-guinea-pig serum conjugated to an enzyme. A colour reaction on the addition of enzyme substrate, in the presence of a chromogen, indicates a positive reaction.

Alternatively, it is possible to use nucleic acid recognition methods to detect foot and mouth disease. Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) can be used to amplify genome fragments of FMDV in diagnostic materials including epithelium, milk, and serum. RT combined with real-time PCR has a sensitivity comparable to that of virus isolation. Specific primers can be designed to distinguish between FMDV serotypes.

Foot and Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV)

Foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) is a positive sense, single stranded RNA virus and is the type species of the Aphthovirus genus of the Picornaviridae family. The virus is packaged in an icosahedral symmetric protein shell or capsid, approximately 28-30 nm in diameter. The capsid is composed of 60 copies each of four viral structural proteins, VP1, VP2, VP3 and the internally located VP4. VP1, 2 and 3 have similar

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tertiary structures containing a highly conserved β -barrel core. (Acharya et al., (1989) *Nature*. 337. 709-716). The FMDV RNA genome consists of an open reading frame encoding the four structural proteins, and at least eight non-structural proteins (NSP) (Leader, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 3 Cpro, 3Dpol).

FMDV exists as seven antigenically distinct serotypes, namely 0, A, C, SAT-1, SAT-2, SAT-3, and Asia-1, with numerous subtypes within each serotype. These serotypes show some regionality, and the 0 serotype is most common.

FMDV multiplication occurs in the cytoplasm of the host cell. The virus enters the cell through a specific cell surface receptor. FMDV favours the use of a class of receptors known as integrins for cell entry, but when the virus is tissue culture adapted it has been found to adapt to use an alternative receptor class to infect cells (Baranoski et al., (2000) *Journal of Virology*. 74. 1641-1647 and Baxt and Bachrach, (1980) *Virology*. 104. 391-405).

Vaccine

The term 'vaccine' as used herein refers to a preparation which, when administered to a subject, induces or stimulates a protective immune response. A vaccine can render an organism immune to a particular disease, in the present case FMD.

The vaccine may be used prophylactically, to block or reduce the likelihood of FMDV infection and/or prevent or reduce the likelihood of contracting FMD.

The vaccine may comprise one or more vaccinating entity (ies) and optionally one or more adjuvants, excipients, carriers or diluents.

One of the advantages of the present invention is the versatility afforded by improved antigen stability in terms of vaccine adjuvants and delivery systems. The FMDV of the present invention may, for example, be used with adjuvants and/or delivery systems which are unsuitable for storage at 4° C. Some adjuvants, such as oil adjuvants for making emulsions, are ideally blended at room temperature or higher. This is not suitable for traditional FMD vaccines, but is suitable for the more stable vaccines of the present invention.

The FMDV of the present invention may be incorporated into a delivery system which allow slow release of antigen over time. For example, the FMDV may be microencapsulated. Some known microencapsulation materials are made from a polymer based on lactic acid. This can result in a localised low pH around the site of the microcapsule which is unsuitable for traditional FMD vaccine antigens. The FMDV of the present invention, having increased resistance to pH, may be suitable for administration by this route.

The vaccine may also comprise, or be capable of expressing, another active agent, for example one which may stimulate early protection prior to the vaccinating entity-induced adaptive immune response. The agent may be an antiviral agent, such as type I interferon. Alternatively, or in addition, the agent may be granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF).

The vaccine may also comprise, or be capable of expressing, the FMDV non-structural protein 3D as a separate entity. The 3D protein has been shown to stimulate a strong humoral and cellular immune response in the host.

Vaccinating Entity

The term 'vaccinating entity' as used herein is used to refer to the active component of a vaccine, which triggers an adaptive anti-FMDV immune response. Upon administration to a subject, the presence of the active component stimulates antibody production or cellular immunity against FMDV.

The vaccinating entity of the present invention may be an inactivated, dead or attenuated form of FMDV.

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The term 'inactivated' is used to describe a virus which has effectively lost the ability to replicate and cause infection.

Current commercially available FMDV vaccines commonly contain chemically inactivated FMDV as the vaccinating entity. The virus may be inactivated by, for example, treatment with aziridines such as binary ethyleneimine (BEI). The virus used is usually a seed virus strain derived from cell culture, which, once inactivated, is then blended with suitable adjuvant/s and excipients. Two categories of chemically inactivated vaccine are currently available, namely water based and oil based vaccines (either single, double or complex oil emulsions). Water based vaccines, which are normally adjuvanted with aluminium hydroxide and saponin, are used for cattle, sheep and goats, whereas oil based vaccines, which induce more versatile and longer lasting immunity, can be used for all target species, including pigs.

A vaccine of the present invention, comprising inactivated FMDV having one or more amino acid substitutions along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure, can be produced in the same way as traditional vaccines. It can be produced in the same production plants as previously used for traditional vaccines, involving minimal change in production technology or technique.

Stability

The present invention relates to a foot and mouth disease virus having improved stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype. The FMD virus may, for example, have improved thermostability, pH stability and/or protease stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype.

Thermostability is an increased stability of the virus to temperature. Thermostability may be measured in terms of the effect of a given temperature for a given period on viral integrity and/or infectivity. For example, viral denaturation and/or the effect of temperature on viral titre may be investigated.

Virus titre may be measured by methods known in the art, such as by investigating the capacity of a viral preparation to kill a given cell type. For example, one can investigate the capacity of a viral preparation to prevent formation of a cell monolayer, as described in the Examples.

The mutant virus may have improved stability at cool storage temperatures, for example about 4° C., or at ambient temperatures, for example between 15-30° C.

The mutant virus may have improved stability in vivo, for example at temperatures of about 37° C. A vaccine comprising the virus may have improved half-life following administration to a subject.

The mutant virus may have improved stability following exposure to a period of high temperature than the field isolate of the same subtype. The mutant virus may thus be more resistant to temporary "temperature abuse" than the field isolate. The mutant virus may, for example, have improved stability following a period of exposure to a temperature of 40, 45, 50 or 55° C.

The mutant virus may have titre or half-life which is 1.5, 2, 5 or 10× that of the field isolate of the same subtype.

The mutant virus may exhibit stability within a pH range greater than pH 6-9.

The mutant virus may have improved protease stability compared to the field isolate. This may be due to a reduction in the number of available protease cleavage sites.

Mutation

The present invention relates to a foot and mouth disease virus having one or more amino acid mutations.

The amino acid mutation(s) may result in improved capsid stability.

The mutation may be an amino acid substitution.

The mutation may reduce the number of available protease cleavage sites.

The mutation may be along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure.

As explained above, FMDV comprises 60 copies each of four structural proteins, termed VP1, VP2, VP3, and VP4, which encapsidate a single, positive-sense RNA genome. The proteins form a pseudo T=3 icosahedral capsid with VP1 located close to the fivefold axes of symmetry and VP2 and VP3 alternating around the threefold axes (Fry et al (2005) Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 288:71-101). VP4, which is myristoylated at the N terminus, is an internal component of the capsid.

FIGS. 7 and 8 show the 5x, 3x and 2x axes of symmetry. The mutation may lie along the 2x axis of symmetry. A mutation may be considered to lie along the axis if it is positioned within 20, 10 or 5 Å from the line of symmetry.

The virus may also comprise one or more amino acid mutations which are removed from a line of symmetry of the capsid structure. For example, the virus may comprise a deletion of one or a plurality of amino acids. Such a deletion may reduce the number of protease cleavage sites available.

The deletion may involve total or partial removal of the VP1 G-H loop. For example the deletion may involve removal of seven or more amino acid residues from the G-H loop, including the RGD motif, such as between 7 and 30 amino acids. The VP1 loop is found in the section from amino acid 129 to amino acid 172 of the VP1 polypeptide. The deletion may involve removal of all or a part of this 30 amino acid section.

Substitutions

The FMD virus of the present invention varies from the field isolate of the same subtype by including one or more mutations. In other words, the sequence of the mutant FMDV is different from the field isolate at one or more positions or residues. The mutations may be amino acid substitutions, that is, a change of one amino acid residue for another.

In describing the mutant FMD virus, the following nomenclature will be used: [amino acid in field isolate/position according to the numbering system/substituted amino acid]. Accordingly, for example, the substitution of alanine with proline in position 141 is designated as A141P. Multiple mutations may be designated by being separated by slash marks "/", e.g. A141P/G223A representing mutations in position 141 and 223 substituting alanine with proline and glycine with alanine respectively.

The mutation(s) may be in any of the capsid structural proteins, namely VP1, VP2, VP3 or VP4. The mutation(s) may be in VP2 and/or VP3.

With regard to VP2, the positions referred to herein by numbering relate to the numbering of a VP2 from an A strain FMD from the field isolate A/IRN/2/87. This reference sequence is shown below (SEQ ID NO: 1):

```
DKKTEETLLEDRIILTRNGHTTSTTQSSVGVTYGYSTGEDHVS GPNTSG
LETRVVQAERFFKKHLFDWTPDKPFGHLEKLELPTHTGVYGHVLESFAY
MRNGWDVEVSAVGNQFNGGCLLVAMVPEWKEFTQREKYQLTFPHQFISP
RTNMTAHTVTPYLGVNRYDQYKKHKPWTLVVMVVSPLTSSIAAGQIKVY
ANIAPTHVHVAGELPSKE
```

The FMD virus of the present invention may have one or more of the following mutations in VP2: A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; T88A, with reference to the position

numbering of VP2 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

The FMD virus of the present invention may have either or both of the following mutations in VP2: A193S and/or T88A.

The FMD virus of the present invention may comprise two, three, four or five of the following mutations in VP2: A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; T88A. The FMD virus of the present invention may comprise all of the following mutations in VP2: A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; T88A.

With regard to VP3, the positions referred to herein by numbering relate to the numbering of a VP3 from an A strain FMD from the field isolate A/IRN/2/87. This reference sequence is shown below (SEQ ID NO: 2):

```
GIVPVACSDGYGGLVTTDPKTADPVYGMVYNPPRTNYPGRFTNLLDVAEA
CPTLLCFENGKPYVETRDTDDQRLAKFDVSLAAKHMSTNYLAGIAQYYAQ
YSGTINLHFMFTGSTDSKARYMVAVVPPGVDTPPDAPERAHAHCIAEWDT
GLNSKFTFSIPYMSAADYAYTASDVAETTNNQGWVCIIYQITHGKAEQDTL
VVSVSAGKDFELRLPIDPRAQ
```

The FMD virus of the present invention may have either or both of the following mutations in VP3: H85P; E196A, with reference to the position numbering of VP3 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2.

The FMD virus of the present invention may comprise one or more of the following mutations: E196A in VP3 with reference to the position numbering of VP3 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2; A193S and/or T88A in VP2 with reference to the position numbering of VP2 from A strain FMDV having the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

The numbering system, even though it may use a specific sequence as a base reference point, is also applicable to all relevant homologous sequences. For example, the position numbering may be applied to homologous sequences from other field isolates and/or other FMDV strains, subtypes or serotypes. For example, the position numbering may be applied to VP2 and/or VP3 sequences from O, C, SAT-1, SAT-2, SAT-3, or Asia-1 FMDV serotypes.

It is possible to align the VP2 and VP3 sequences from all FMDV virus strains, subtypes and serotypes, in order to obtain equivalent position numbering. FIG. 9 provides an alignment of the seven main FMDV serotypes, highlighting the residues which are equivalent to the following residues in FMDV A strain:

VP2—A193S; L78S; E79A; K80R; E131K; and T88A.
VP3—H85P; and E196A.

The present invention also provides nucleic acid sequences capable of encoding mutant VP2, VP3 or FMD virus as described herein. In view of the relationship between nucleic acid sequence and polypeptide sequence, in particular, the genetic code and the degeneracy of this code, it is possible to design and produce such nucleic acid sequences without difficulty. For each amino acid substitution in the FMDV mutant structural protein sequence, there may be one or more codons which encode the substitute amino acid.

Mutations in amino acid sequence and nucleic acid sequence may be made by any of a number of techniques, as known in the art. Mutations may, for example, be introduced into field isolate or wild-type sequences by means of PCR (polymerase chain reaction) using appropriate primers.

The mutant polypeptides, viruses and nucleic acids may be produced by any suitable means known in the art. Specific-

cally, they may be expressed from expression systems, which may be in vitro or in vivo in nature. Mutant polypeptides may, for example be expressed using plasmids and/or expression vectors comprising the relevant nucleic acid sequences. Mutant viruses may be produced from producer cells using procedures known in the art. The present invention also encompasses such expression systems and transformed cells. Field Isolate

The mutant FMD virus of the present invention may be derivable from a "field isolate" virus. A field isolate is a naturally occurring strain of FMDV, for example one isolated from a real-life FMDV outbreak or endemic FMDV infection.

For a mutant virus according to the present invention, the relevant field isolate is the one which has the highest degree of sequence identity at the amino acid level over the entire P1 capsid sequence.

Method

The present invention also provides a method for improving the stability of an FMD virus or vaccine which comprises the step of introducing one or more mutations along a line of symmetry of the capsid structure.

The mutant virus may, for example, have improved thermostability, pH stability or protease resistance.

The mutation(s) may be an amino acid substitution. Techniques for introducing amino acid mutations are known in the art, such as site directed mutagenesis and PCR modification of the encoding nucleic acid.

Improved stability compared to the parent strain (i.e. the FMDV before mutation) may be ascertained and measured using methods known in the art, such as those which investigate the integrity and/or infectivity of the virus. The stability of an FMD virus, especially an uninfected FMD vaccinating entity, may be investigated by looking at denaturation rather than infectivity. Inactivated virus is commonly checked for stability by the use of sucrose density gradient centrifugation and the measure of intact 146S antigen. Alternatively and ELISA-based system may be used.

The invention will now be further described by way of Examples, which are meant to serve to assist one of ordinary skill in the art in carrying out the invention and are not intended in any way to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Comparing the Thermostability of a Field Isolate FMDV a Strain with a Mutant FMDV a Strain

Virus (800 ul) was added neat to a PCR 96 well plate (100 ul per well) in every well of one column. The field isolate (A Iran 2/87) was aliquoted into column 1, A+ was aliquoted in column 4 and A- was aliquoted in column 8 of each PCR plate. One PCR plate was assembled for each temperature. PCR plates were then sealed and incubated at the appropriate

temperature for 1 hour. For 4° C. this was done in a fridge whereas for 50° C., 55° C. and 60° C. this was done using a PCR machine (Veriti thermocycler).

Whilst the virus was incubating, 100 ul of media was added to all wells (except the first column, rows A-F) on a 96 well cell culture plate. Rows G and H were no virus controls and thus also had 100 ul of media added to them. Two plates were prepared for each temperature.

Following 1 hour incubation, 100 ul of heat treated virus was added to the first column and titrated 2-fold across the plates. Rows G and H were no virus controls. 50 ul of 1×10^6 RS cells were then added to the plates. Plates were sealed and incubated at 37° C. for 72 hours. Plates were then stained with plate stain (Naphthalene black powder 0.4% w/v in physiological saline containing 2% w/v citric acid crystals).

Each dilution step has a maximum of eight wells where the cells can form into a monolayer. If each individual well contains sufficient infectious virus particles, cell death will occur and no cell monolayer will form. Virus titre is calculated as follows:

8 wells exhibiting 100% cpe at virus log. dilution $10^{-4.9}$
 7 wells exhibiting 100% cpe at virus log. dilution $10^{-5.2}$
 4 wells exhibiting 100% cpe at virus log. dilution $10^{-5.5}$
 1 well exhibiting 100% cpe at virus log. dilution $10^{-5.8}$

$$\frac{\text{Total number of wells exhibiting 100\% cpe}}{\text{no. of wells/dilution}} \times \frac{20}{8} = 2.5$$

Subtract 0.5 (correction factor) = 2.0

Multiply by 0.3(dilution interval) = 0.60

Add the highest dilution step with 100% cpe in all wells ($10^{-4.9}$) = $10^{-5.5}$

The virus titre is expressed as $10^{5.5}$ tcid₅₀/ml

The results from this study clearly show that the field isolate, from which the mutant virus was derived, is denatured considerably at a temperature of 50° C. whereas both the mutant virus shows only a slight reduction in virus titre. Sequence analyses of the mutant virus indicates a number of amino acid changes from that of the original field isolate (FIGS. 6, 7 and 8).

All publications mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described methods and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in virology, molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 11

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 218

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

-continued

Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Ile Leu Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Arg Asn Gly His Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln Ser Ser Val Gly Val
 20 25 30
 Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Thr Gly Glu Asp His Val Ser Gly Pro Asn Thr
 35 40 45
 Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Arg Val Val Gln Ala Glu Arg Phe Phe Lys Lys
 50 55 60
 His Leu Phe Asp Trp Thr Pro Asp Lys Pro Phe Gly His Leu Glu Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Glu Leu Pro Thr Glu His Thr Gly Val Tyr Gly His Leu Val Glu
 85 90 95
 Ser Phe Ala Tyr Met Arg Asn Gly Trp Asp Val Glu Val Ser Ala Val
 100 105 110
 Gly Asn Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Cys Leu Leu Val Ala Met Val Pro Glu
 115 120 125
 Trp Lys Glu Phe Thr Gln Arg Glu Lys Tyr Gln Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro
 130 135 140
 His Gln Phe Ile Ser Pro Arg Thr Asn Met Thr Ala His Ile Thr Val
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Tyr Leu Gly Val Asn Arg Tyr Asp Gln Tyr Lys Lys His Lys Pro
 165 170 175
 Trp Thr Leu Val Val Met Val Val Ser Pro Leu Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Val Tyr Ala Asn Ile Ala Pro Thr His Val
 195 200 205
 His Val Ala Gly Glu Leu Pro Ser Lys Glu
 210 215

<210> SEQ ID NO 2

<211> LENGTH: 221

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

Gly Ile Val Pro Val Ala Cys Ser Asp Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Val Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Asp Pro Lys Thr Ala Asp Pro Val Tyr Gly Met Val Tyr Asn Pro
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Thr Asn Tyr Pro Gly Arg Phe Thr Asn Leu Leu Asp Val Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Ala Cys Pro Thr Leu Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Gly Lys Pro Tyr Val
 50 55 60
 Glu Thr Arg Thr Asp Asp Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala Lys Phe Asp Val Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Ala Lys His Met Ser Asn Thr Tyr Leu Ala Gly Ile Ala Gln
 85 90 95
 Tyr Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asn Leu His Phe Met Phe Thr
 100 105 110
 Gly Ser Thr Asp Ser Lys Ala Arg Tyr Met Val Ala Tyr Val Pro Pro
 115 120 125
 Gly Val Asp Thr Pro Pro Asp Ala Pro Glu Arg Ala Ala His Cys Ile
 130 135 140
 His Ala Glu Trp Asp Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Lys Phe Thr Phe Ser Ile

-continued

145	150	155	160
Pro Tyr Met Ser Ala Ala Asp Tyr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Ser Asp Val Ala	165	170	175
Glu Thr Thr Asn Val Gln Gly Trp Val Cys Ile Tyr Gln Ile Thr His	180	185	190
Gly Lys Ala Glu Gln Asp Thr Leu Val Val Ser Val Ser Ala Gly Lys	195	200	205
Asp Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu Pro Ile Asp Pro Arg Ala Gln	210	215	220

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly	1	5	10	15
Asn Thr Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn	20	25	30	
Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Leu Gly Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn	35	40	45	
Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr His Thr Asn Asn Thr Gln Asn	50	55	60	
Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Lys Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Thr Gly Leu Phe	65	70	75	80
Gly Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu	85	90	95	
Asp Arg Ile Leu Thr Thr Arg Asn Gly His Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln	100	105	110	
Ser Ser Val Gly Val Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Thr Gly Glu Asp His Val	115	120	125	
Ser Gly Pro Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Arg Val Val Gln Ala Glu	130	135	140	
Arg Phe Phe Lys Lys His Leu Phe Asp Trp Thr Pro Asp Lys Pro Phe	145	150	155	160
Gly His Leu Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu Pro Thr Glu His Thr Gly Val Tyr	165	170	175	
Gly His Leu Val Glu Ser Phe Ala Tyr Met Arg Asn Gly Trp Asp Val	180	185	190	
Glu Val Ser Ala Val Gly Asn Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Cys Leu Leu Val	195	200	205	
Ala Met Val Pro Glu Trp Lys Glu Phe Thr Gln Arg Glu Lys Tyr Gln	210	215	220	
Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro His Gln Phe Ile Ser Pro Arg Thr Asn Met Thr	225	230	235	240
Ala His Ile Thr Val Pro Tyr Leu Gly Val Asn Arg Tyr Asp Gln Tyr	245	250	255	
Lys Lys His Lys Pro Trp Thr Leu Val Val Met Val Val Ser Pro Leu	260	265	270	
Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Ala Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Val Tyr Ala Asn Ile	275	280	285	
Ala Pro Thr His Val His Val Ala Gly Glu Leu Pro Ser Lys Glu Gly	290	295	300	

-continued

Ile	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	305	310	315	320
Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Gly	Met	Val	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Pro	325	330	335	
Arg	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	340	345	350	
Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	Phe	Glu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Val	Glu	355	360	365	
Thr	Arg	Thr	Asp	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Phe	Asp	Val	Ser	Leu	370	375	380	
Ala	Ala	Lys	His	Met	Ser	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ala	Gln	Tyr	385	390	395	400
Tyr	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asn	Leu	His	Phe	Met	Phe	Thr	Gly	405	410	415	
Ser	Thr	Asp	Ser	Lys	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	420	425	430	
Val	Asp	Thr	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ala	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Ile	His	435	440	445	
Ala	Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ile	Pro	450	455	460	
Tyr	Met	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	465	470	475	480
Thr	Thr	Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	His	Gly	485	490	495	
Lys	Ala	Glu	Gln	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp	500	505	510	
Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gln	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	515	520	525	
Gly	Glu	Ser	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Gly	530	535	540	
Glu	Thr	Gln	Val	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gln	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile	Met	545	550	555	560
Asp	Arg	Phe	Val	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Thr	His	Val	Ile	Asp	565	570	575	
Leu	Met	Gln	Thr	His	Gln	His	Ala	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	580	585	590	
Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Val	Arg	His	Glu	Gly	595	600	605	
Asn	Leu	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	610	615	620	
Thr	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	Tyr	His	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ala	625	630	635	640
Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gly	645	650	655	
Thr	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Leu	Gly	Ser	660	665	670	
Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Phe	Gly	675	680	685	
Ala	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	His	Glu	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg	690	695	700	
Ala	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala	Met	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	705	710	715	720
Glu	Gly	Arg	His	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ala	Lys	Gln	Leu	Leu				

-continued

725	730	735
<210> SEQ ID NO 4		
<211> LENGTH: 734		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus		
<400> SEQUENCE: 4		
Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly		
1 5 10 15		
Asn Thr Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn		
20 25 30		
Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Leu Gly Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn		
35 40 45		
Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr His Thr Asn Asn Thr Gln Asn		
50 55 60		
Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Lys Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Thr Gly Leu Phe		
65 70 75 80		
Gly Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu		
85 90 95		
Asp Arg Ile Leu Thr Thr Arg Asn Gly His Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln		
100 105 110		
Ser Ser Val Gly Val Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Thr Gly Glu Asp His Val		
115 120 125		
Ser Gly Pro Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Arg Val Val Gln Ala Glu		
130 135 140		
Arg Phe Phe Lys Lys His Leu Phe Asp Trp Thr Pro Asp Lys Pro Phe		
145 150 155 160		
Gly His Leu Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu Pro Thr Glu His Thr Gly Val Tyr		
165 170 175		
Gly His Leu Val Glu Ser Phe Ala Tyr Met Arg Asn Gly Trp Asp Val		
180 185 190		
Glu Val Ser Ala Val Gly Asn Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Cys Leu Leu Val		
195 200 205		
Ala Met Val Pro Glu Trp Lys Glu Phe Thr Gln Arg Glu Lys Tyr Gln		
210 215 220		
Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro His Gln Phe Ile Ser Pro Arg Thr Asn Met Thr		
225 230 235 240		
Ala His Ile Thr Val Pro Tyr Leu Gly Val Asn Arg Tyr Asp Gln Tyr		
245 250 255		
Lys Lys His Lys Pro Trp Thr Leu Val Val Met Val Val Ser Pro Leu		
260 265 270		
Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Ala Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Val Tyr Ala Asn Ile		
275 280 285		
Ala Pro Thr His Val His Val Ala Gly Glu Leu Pro Ser Lys Glu Gly		
290 295 300		
Ile Val Pro Val Ala Cys Ser Asp Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Val Thr Thr		
305 310 315 320		
Asp Pro Lys Thr Ala Asp Pro Val Tyr Gly Met Val Tyr Asn Pro Pro		
325 330 335		
Arg Thr Asn Tyr Pro Gly Arg Phe Thr Asn Leu Leu Asp Val Ala Glu		
340 345 350		
Ala Cys Pro Thr Leu Leu Cys Phe Glu Asn Gly Lys Pro Tyr Val Glu		
355 360 365		

-continued

Thr Arg Thr Asp Asp Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala Lys Phe Asp Val Ser Leu
 370 375 380
 Ala Ala Lys His Met Ser Asn Thr Tyr Leu Ala Gly Ile Ala Gln Tyr
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Ser Gly Thr Ile Asn Leu His Phe Met Phe Thr Gly
 405 410 415
 Ser Thr Asp Ser Lys Ala Arg Tyr Met Val Ala Tyr Val Pro Pro Gly
 420 425 430
 Val Asp Thr Pro Pro Asp Ala Pro Glu Arg Ala Ala His Cys Ile His
 435 440 445
 Ala Glu Trp Asp Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Lys Phe Thr Phe Ser Ile Pro
 450 455 460
 Tyr Met Ser Ala Ala Asp Tyr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Ser Asp Val Ala Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Thr Asn Val Gln Gly Trp Val Cys Ile Tyr Gln Ile Thr His Gly
 485 490 495
 Lys Ala Glu Gln Asp Thr Leu Val Val Ser Val Ser Ala Gly Lys Asp
 500 505 510
 Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu Pro Ile Asp Pro Arg Ala Gln Thr Thr Ala Thr
 515 520 525
 Gly Glu Ser Ala Asp Pro Val Thr Thr Thr Val Glu Asn Tyr Gly Gly
 530 535 540
 Glu Thr Gln Val Arg Arg Arg Gln His Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Ile Met
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Arg Phe Val Lys Ile Asn Pro Val Thr Pro Thr His Val Ile Asp
 565 570 575
 Leu Met Gln Thr His Gln His Ala Leu Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Arg Ala
 580 585 590
 Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Val Val Arg His Glu Gly
 595 600 605
 Asn Leu Thr Trp Val Pro Asn Gly Ala Pro Glu Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn
 610 615 620
 Thr Ser Asn Pro Thr Ala Tyr His Lys Glu Pro Phe Thr Arg Leu Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Pro Tyr Thr Ala Pro His Arg Val Leu Ala Thr Val Tyr Asn Gly
 645 650 655
 Thr Asn Lys Tyr Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Arg Arg Gly Asp Leu Gly Ser
 660 665 670
 Leu Ala Ala Arg Val Ala Ala Gln Leu Pro Ser Ser Phe Asn Phe Gly
 675 680 685
 Ala Ile Arg Ala Thr Thr Ile His Glu Leu Leu Val Arg Met Arg Arg
 690 695 700
 Ala Glu Leu Tyr Cys Pro Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala Met Glu Val Ser Ala
 705 710 715 720
 Glu Gly Arg His Lys Gln Lys Ile Ile Ala Pro Ala Lys Gln
 725 730

<210> SEQ ID NO 5

<211> LENGTH: 734

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15

Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Gln	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Asn
			20					25					30		
Ser	Met	Asp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn
		35					40					45			
Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	His	Thr	Asn	Asn	Thr	Gln	Asn
		50				55					60				
Asn	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Phe	Thr	Gly	Leu	Phe
65					70					75					80
Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Glu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu
				85					90					95	
Asp	Arg	Ile	Leu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asn	Gly	His	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln
			100					105					110		
Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Glu	Asp	His	Val
		115					120					125			
Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Glu
		130				135					140				
Arg	Phe	Phe	Lys	Lys	His	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Thr	Pro	Asp	Lys	Pro	Phe
145					150					155					160
Gly	His	Ser	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Glu	His	Ala	Gly	Val	Tyr
				165					170					175	
Gly	His	Leu	Val	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Met	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asp	Val
			180					185					190		
Glu	Val	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Gln	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val
		195				200						205			
Ala	Met	Val	Pro	Glu	Trp	Lys	Lys	Phe	Thr	Gln	Arg	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gln
		210				215					220				
Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Gln	Phe	Ile	Ser	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Met	Thr
225					230					235					240
Ala	His	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Val	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Tyr
			245						250					255	
Lys	Lys	His	Lys	Pro	Trp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Ser	Pro	Leu
			260					265					270		
Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ile
		275				280						285			
Ala	Pro	Thr	His	Val	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gly
		290				295					300				
Ile	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr
305					310					315					320
Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Gly	Met	Val	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Pro
			325						330					335	
Arg	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu
			340					345					350		
Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	Phe	Glu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Val	Glu
		355				360						365			
Thr	Arg	Thr	Asp	Asp	Gln	Arg									

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Val	Asp	Thr	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ala	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Ile	His
	435						440					445			
Ala	Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ile	Pro
	450					455					460				
Tyr	Met	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu
	465				470					475					480
Thr	Thr	Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	His	Gly
			485						490					495	
Lys	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp
			500					505					510		
Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gln	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr
		515					520					525			
Gly	Glu	Ser	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Gly
	530					535					540				
Glu	Thr	Gln	Val	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gln	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile	Met
	545				550					555					560
Asp	Arg	Phe	Val	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Thr	His	Val	Ile	Asp
			565						570					575	
Leu	Met	Gln	Thr	His	Gln	His	Ala	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala
		580						585					590		
Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Val	Arg	His	Glu	Gly
		595					600					605			
Asn	Leu	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn
	610					615					620				
Thr	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	Tyr	His	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ala
	625				630					635					640
Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gly
			645						650					655	
Thr	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ser	Arg	Gly	Asp	Leu	Gly	Pro
		660						665					670		
Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Phe	Gly
		675					680						685		
Ala	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	His	Glu	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg
	690					695					700				
Ala	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala	Met	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala
	705				710					715					720
Glu	Gly	Arg	His	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ala	Lys	Gln		
				725					730						

<210> SEQ ID NO 6

<211> LENGTH: 734

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ser	Gly
1				5					10					15	
Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Gln	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Asn
		20					25						30		
Ser	Met	Asp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn
		35					40					45			
Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	His	Thr	Thr	Asn	Thr	Gln	Asn
	50					55					60				
Asn	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe
	65				70					75					80

Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala 85	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Glu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu
Asp	Arg	Ile	Leu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asn	Gly	His	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln
Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Glu	Asp	Phe	Val
Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Glu
Arg	Phe	Phe	Lys	Thr	His	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Val	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ser	Phe
Gly	Arg	Tyr	His	Leu	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	His	Lys	Gly	Val	Tyr
Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Met	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asp	Val
Glu	Val	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Gln	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val
Ala	Met	Val	Pro	Glu	Leu	Cys	Ser	Ile	Gln	Lys	Arg	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Gln
Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Gln	Phe	Ile	Asn	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Met	Thr
Ala	His	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Phe	Val	Gly	Val	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Tyr
Lys	Val	His	Lys	Pro	Trp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Ala	Pro	Leu
Thr	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ile
Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Phe	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gly
Ile	Phe	Pro	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr
Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro
Arg	Asn	Gln	Leu	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu
Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Phe	Leu	His	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asp	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Thr
Thr	Lys	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Gln	Phe	Asp	Met	Ser	Leu
Ala	Ala	Lys	His	Met	Ser	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr
Tyr	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asn	Leu	His	Phe	Met	Phe	Thr	Gly
Pro	Thr	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Met	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly
Met	Glu	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Ile	His	Ala
Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ile	Pro	Tyr
Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	Thr
Thr	Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Cys	Leu	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	His	Gly	Lys

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Ala Asp Gly Asp Ala Leu Val Val Leu Ala Ser Ala Gly Lys Asp Phe
500 505 510

Glu Leu Arg Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Arg Ala Glu Thr Thr Ser Ala Gly
515 520 525

Glu Ser Ala Asp Pro Val Thr Thr Thr Val Glu Asn Tyr Gly Gly Glu
530 535 540

Thr Gln Ile Gln Arg Arg Gln His Thr Asp Val Ser Phe Ile Met Asp
545 550 555 560

Arg Phe Val Lys Val Thr Pro Gln Asn Gln Ile Asn Ile Leu Asp Leu
565 570 575

Met Gln Val Pro Ser His Thr Leu Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Arg Ala Ser
580 585 590

Thr Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Ala Val Lys His Glu Gly Asp
595 600 605

Leu Thr Trp Val Pro Asn Gly Ala Pro Glu Lys Ala Leu Asp Asn Thr
610 615 620

Thr Asn Pro Thr Ala Tyr His Lys Ala Pro Leu Thr Arg Leu Ala Leu
625 630 635 640

Pro Tyr Thr Ala Pro His Arg Val Leu Ala Thr Val Tyr Asn Gly Glu
645 650 655

Cys Arg Tyr Ser Arg Asn Ala Val Pro Asn Leu Arg Gly Asp Leu Gln
660 665 670

Val Leu Ala Gln Lys Val Ala Arg Thr Leu Pro Thr Ser Phe Asn Tyr
675 680 685

Gly Ala Ile Lys Ala Thr Arg Val Thr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Arg Met Lys
690 695 700

Arg Ala Glu Thr Tyr Cys Pro Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala Ile His Pro Thr
705 710 715 720

Glu Ala Arg His Lys Gln Lys Ile Val Ala Pro Val Lys Gln
725 730

<210> SEQ ID NO 7

<211> LENGTH: 731

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly
1 5 10 15

Asn Thr Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn
20 25 30

Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Leu Gly Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn
35 40 45

Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr His Thr Thr Asn Thr Gln Asn
50 55 60

Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Lys Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Gly Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu
85 90 95

Asp Arg Ile Leu Thr Thr Arg Asn Gly His Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln
100 105 110

Ser Ser Val Gly Val Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ala Thr Ala Glu Asp Ser Ser
115 120 125

Ser Gly Pro Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Arg Val His Gln Ala Glu
130 135 140

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Arg	Phe	Phe	Lys	Met	Thr	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Val	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asn	Phe	145	150	155	160
Gly	His	Met	His	Lys	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Gly	Val	Tyr	165	170	175	
Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Met	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asp	Val	180	185	190	
Glu	Val	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Gln	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val	195	200	205	
Ala	Leu	Val	Pro	Glu	Met	Gly	Asp	Ile	Ser	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gln	210	215	220	
Leu	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Pro	His	Gln	Phe	Ile	Asn	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Met	Thr	225	230	235	240
Ala	His	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Gly	Val	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Tyr	245	250	255	
Lys	Gln	His	Lys	Pro	Trp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Ala	Pro	Leu	260	265	270	
Thr	Val	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ile	275	280	285	
Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gly	290	295	300	
Ile	Phe	Pro	Val	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Met	Val	Thr	Thr	305	310	315	320
Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Val	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Pro	325	330	335	
Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	340	345	350	
Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Phe	Leu	Val	Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Ser	Thr	355	360	365	
Arg	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Phe	Asp	Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	370	375	380	
Ala	Arg	His	Met	Ser	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	385	390	395	400
Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asn	Leu	His	Phe	Met	Phe	Thr	Gly	Pro	405	410	415	
Thr	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	Met	420	425	430	
Glu	Ala	Pro	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Ile	His	Ala	Glu	435	440	445	
Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Ile	450	455	460	
Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	Glu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Thr	465	470	475	480
Cys	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Cys	Val	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	His	Gly	Lys	Ala	485	490	495	
Asp	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp	Phe	Glu	500	505	510	
Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Val	Asp	Ala	Arg	Gln	Gln	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu	515	520	525	
Ser	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr	530	535	540	
Gln	Val	Gln	Arg	Arg	His	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Phe	Val	Leu	Asp	Arg	545	550	555	560

Phe	Val	Lys	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Asp	Arg	Gln	Gln	His	Thr	Leu	Asp	Val
				565					570					575	
Met	Gln	Val	His	Lys	Asp	Ser	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ala
			580					585					590		
Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Val	Thr	His	Thr	Gly	Lys
		595					600					605			
Leu	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asp	Asn	Thr
	610					615					620				
Thr	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	Tyr	His	Lys	Gly	Pro	Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu
625					630					635					640
Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr
			645						650					655	
Thr	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ala	His	Leu	Ala
		660						665					670		
Ala	Ala	His	Ala	Arg	His	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asn	Phe	Gly	Ala	Val
		675					680					685			
Lys	Ala	Glu	Thr	Val	Thr	Glu	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Met	Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu
	690					695					700				
Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ile	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gly	Asp	Arg
705					710					715					720
His	Lys	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ala	Lys	Gln					
			725						730						

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Gly 1	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser 5	Ser	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gly 10	Ser	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ser	Gly 15
Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser 20	Ile	Ile	Asn	Asn	Tyr 25	Tyr	Met	Gln	Gln	Tyr 30	Gln	Asn
Ser	Met	Asp 35	Thr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp 40	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly 45	Gly	Ser	Asn
Glu 50	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr 55	Ser	Thr	His	Thr	Thr 60	Asn	Thr	Gln	Asn
Asn 65	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser	Arg 70	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala 75	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe 80
Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala 85	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu 90	Glu	Thr	Thr	Leu 95	Leu	Glu
Asp	Arg	Ile	Leu 100	Thr	Thr	Arg	Asn	Gly 105	His	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr 110	Thr	Gln
Ser	Ser	Val 115	Gly	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly 120	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Glu 125	Asp	Ala	Val
Ser 130	Gly	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly 135	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val 140	Thr	Gln	Ala	Glu
Arg 145	Phe	Phe	Lys	Lys	His 150	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Thr 155	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ala	Phe 160
Gly	His	Cys	His	Tyr 165	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr 170	Glu	His	Lys	Gly 175	Val	Tyr
Gly	Ser	Leu 180	Met	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Tyr 185	Met	Arg	Asn	Gly 190	Trp	Asp	Ile
Glu	Val 195	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Gln 200	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly 205	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val

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Ala	Leu	Val	Pro	Glu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asp	Thr	Arg	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Gln
210						215					220				
Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Gln	Phe	Ile	Asn	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Met	Thr
225					230					235					240
Ala	His	Ile	Asn	Val	Pro	Phe	Val	Gly	Val	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Tyr
				245					250					255	
Ala	Leu	His	Lys	Pro	Trp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Ala	Pro	Leu
			260					265					270		
Thr	Val	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Tyr	Met	Asn	Ala
		275						280				285			
Ala	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Val	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Gly
	290					295					300				
Ile	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Met	Val	Thr	Thr
305					310					315					320
Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro
				325					330					335	
Arg	Thr	Asn	Leu	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Phe	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu
			340					345					350		
Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Phe	Leu	Arg	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Pro	Phe	Val	Lys	Thr
		355					360					365			
Val	Asn	Ser	Gly	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Phe	Asp	Val	Ser	Leu	Ala
	370					375					380				
Ala	Gly	His	Met	Ser	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Tyr
385					390					395					400
Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Met	Asn	Ile	His	Phe	Met	Phe	Thr	Gly	Pro
				405					410					415	
Thr	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	Met
			420					425					430		
Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Ile	His	Ser	Glu
		435					440					445			
Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Leu
	450					455					460				
Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Thr
465					470					475					480
Ser	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	His	Gly	Lys	Ala
				485					490					495	
Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp	Phe	Glu
			500					505					510		
Phe	Arg	Leu	Pro	Val	Asp	Ala	Arg	Gln	Gln	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu
			515				520					525			
Ser	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr
	530					535					540				
Gln	Thr	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Phe	Val	Leu	Asp	Arg
545					550					555					560
Phe	Val	Lys	Phe	Thr	Pro	Lys	Asn	Thr	Gln	Thr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Met	Gln
				565					570					575	
Ile	Pro	Ser	His	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ala	Thr	Tyr
			580					585					590		
Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Leu	Val	His	Thr	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr
		595					600					605			
Trp	Val	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gln	Thr	Asn
	610					615					620				

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Pro	Thr	Ala	Tyr	His	Lys	Gln	Pro	Ile	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Tyr
625					630					635					640
Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Lys	Thr	Thr
			645						650					655	
Tyr	Gly	Glu	Glu	Pro	Thr	Met	Arg	Gly	Asp	Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser
		660						665					670		
Lys	Val	Asn	Lys	Gln	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Val	Lys
		675					680					685			
Ala	Glu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Glu	Met	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ile	Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Thr
	690					695					700				
Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Thr	Thr	Gln	Asp	Arg	Arg
705					710					715					720
Lys	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Pro	Glu	Lys	Gln						
			725						730						

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 744
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ser	Gly
1			5						10					15	
Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Gln	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Asn
		20						25					30		
Ser	Met	Asp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn
		35					40					45			
Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	His	Thr	Asn	Asn	Thr	Gln	Asn
	50					55					60				
Asn	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Val
65					70					75					80
Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Glu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu
			85						90					95	
Asp	Arg	Ile	Val	Thr	Thr	Ser	His	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln
		100						105					110		
Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asp	Lys	Phe	Leu
		115					120					125			
Pro	Gly	Pro	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val	Glu	Gln	Ala	Glu
	130					135					140				
Arg	Phe	Phe	Lys	His	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asp	Trp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gln	Phe
145					150					155					160
Gly	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	His	Lys	Gly	Ile	Tyr
			165						170					175	
Gly	Gln	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	His	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asp	Val
		180						185					190		
Gln	Val	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gln	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val
		195					200					205			
Ala	Met	Val	Pro	Glu	Leu	Cys	Lys	Leu	Asp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gln
	210					215					220				
Leu	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Gln	Phe	Leu	Asn	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr
225					230						235				240
Ala	His	Ile	Gln	Val	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Val	Asp	Arg	His	Asp	Gln	Gly
			245						250					255	
Thr	Arg	His	Lys	Ala	Trp	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	Tyr
			260					265						270	

Thr	Asn	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ala	Glu	Val	Tyr	Val	Asn
275															
Ile	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	Tyr	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Lys	Pro	Val	Lys	Gln
290															
Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro	Val	Ala	Val	Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gln	Asn
305															
Thr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ser	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Gly	His	Val	Tyr	Asn	Pro
325															
Ala	Arg	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala
340															
Glu	Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asn	Gly	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Gln
355															
Thr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Cys	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala
370															
Phe	Gly	His	Lys	Asn	Met	Lys	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Met	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln
385															
Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	His	Phe	Met	Tyr	Thr
405															
Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Asn	Lys	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Pro
420															
Gly	Thr	His	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Cys	Tyr
435															
His	Ala	Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val
450															
Pro	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Glu	Pro
465															
Glu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	Asp
485															
Thr	His	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Ala	Val	Ile	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Pro
500															
Asp	Phe	Glu	Phe	Arg	Met	Pro	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Arg	Gln	Thr	Thr	Ser
515															
Ala	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ala	His	Gly
530															
Gly	Asp	Thr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Arg	Arg	Ala	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Thr	Phe	Leu
545															
Leu	Asp	Arg	Phe	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Thr	Asn	Asp	Asn	Lys	Leu	Val
565															
Leu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu
580															
Arg	Ala	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Cys	Val	Gly
595															
Thr	Asn	Ala	Trp	Val	Gly	Trp	Thr	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ser	Pro	Val	Leu	Thr
610															
Glu	Val	Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Arg	Arg	Gly	Thr	Thr	Arg
625															
Phe	Ala	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr
645															
Asn	Gly	Asp	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Asn
660															
Ile	Arg	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ser	Glu	Thr
675															
680															
685															

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His Ile Pro Thr Thr Phe Asn Tyr Gly Met Ile Tyr Thr Gln Ala Glu
690 695 700

Val Asp Val Tyr Leu Arg Met Lys Arg Ala Glu Leu Tyr Cys Pro Arg
705 710 715 720

Pro Val Leu Thr His Tyr Asp His Asn Gly Arg Asp Arg Tyr Lys Thr
725 730 735

Thr Leu Val Lys Pro Ala Lys Gln
740

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
 <211> LENGTH: 740
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Gly Ala Gly His Ser Ser Pro Val Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly
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Asn Thr Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn
20 25 30

Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Leu Gly Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn
35 40 45

Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr His Thr Asn Asn Thr Gln Asn
50 55 60

Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Lys Leu Ala Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu
85 90 95

Asp Arg Ile Val Thr Thr Arg His Gly Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln
100 105 110

Ser Ser Val Gly Ile Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ala Asp Ala Asp Ser Phe Arg
115 120 125

Pro Gly Pro Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Arg Val Glu Gln Ala Glu
130 135 140

Arg Phe Phe Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Asp Trp Thr Ser Asp Lys Pro Phe
145 150 155 160

Gly Thr Leu Tyr Val Leu Glu Leu Pro Lys Asp His Lys Gly Ile Tyr
165 170 175

Gly Ser Leu Thr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Tyr Met Arg Asn Gly Trp Asp Val
180 185 190

Gln Val Ser Ala Thr Ser Thr Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu Val
195 200 205

Ala Met Val Pro Glu Leu Cys Ser Leu Lys Asp Arg Glu Glu Phe Gln
210 215 220

Leu Ser Leu Tyr Pro His Gln Phe Ile Asn Pro Arg Thr Asn Thr Thr
225 230 235 240

Ala His Ile Gln Val Pro Tyr Leu Gly Val Asn Arg His Asp Gln Gly
245 250 255

Lys Arg His Gln Ala Trp Ser Leu Val Val Met Val Leu Thr Pro Leu
260 265 270

Thr Thr Glu Ala Gln Met Gln Ser Gly Thr Val Glu Val Tyr Ala Asn
275 280 285

Ile Ala Pro Thr Asn Val Phe Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Pro Ala Lys Gln
290 295 300

Gly Ile Ile Pro Val Ala Cys Phe Asp Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe Gln Asn
305 310 315 320

Thr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Pro	
				325					330					335		
Ser	Arg	Asn	Asp	Cys	His	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	
				340					345					350		
Glu	Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Val	Val	
				355					360					365		
Thr	Lys	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Thr	Cys	Phe	Asp	Val	Ala	Phe	
				370					375					380		
Thr	His	Lys	Val	His	Lys	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Asp	Tyr	
				385					390					395		
Tyr	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Ser	Leu	Asn	Tyr	His	Phe	Met	Tyr	Thr	Gly	
				405					410					415		
Pro	Thr	His	His	Lys	Ala	Lys	Phe	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Pro	Gly	
				420					425					430		
Ile	Glu	Thr	Asp	Arg	Leu	Pro	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	
				435					440					445		
Tyr	His	Ser	Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ala	
				450					455					460		
Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Thr	His	Thr	Asp	Thr	
				465					470					475		
Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Thr	Thr	Asn	Gly	Trp	Val	Ala	Val	Phe	Gln	Val	Thr	
				485					490					495		
Asp	Thr	His	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	
				500					505					510		
Pro	Asp	Leu	Glu	Phe	Arg	Phe	Pro	Val	Asp	Pro	Val	Arg	Gln	Thr	Thr	
				515					520					525		
Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	His	
				530					535					540		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Glu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Val	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Phe	
				545					550					555		
Val	Met	Asp	Arg	Phe	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Ala	Phe	Ala	
				565					570					575		
Val	Asp	Leu	Met	Asp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	
				580					585					590		
Arg	Ala	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Cys	Leu	Gly	
				595					600					605		
Glu	His	Glu	Arg	Val	Trp	Trp	Gln	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Thr	Thr	
				610					615					620		
Thr	Leu	Arg	Asp	Asn	Pro	Met	Val	Phe	Ser	His	Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Arg	
				625					630					635		
Phe	Ala	Val	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Tyr	
				645					650					655		
Asn	Gly	Glu	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile	Arg	Gly	Asp	
				660					665					670		
Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Lys	His	Lys	Leu	Pro	
				675					680					685		
Ser	Thr	Phe	Asn	Phe	Gly	His	Val	Thr	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Val	Asp	Val	
				690					695					700		
Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Met	Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	
				705					710					715		
Pro	Gly	Tyr	Asp	His	Ala	Asp	Arg	Asp	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ser				

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Val Glu Lys Gln
740

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 740
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Foot-and-mouth disease virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Gly Ser Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Thr Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn
 20 25 30
 Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Leu Gly Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn
 35 40 45
 Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr His Thr Asn Asn Thr Gln Asn
 50 55 60
 Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Lys Leu Ala Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr His Leu Glu
 85 90 95
 Asp Arg Ile Leu Thr Thr Arg His Asn Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Gln
 100 105 110
 Ser Ser Val Gly Val Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Ala Ser Ala Asp Arg Phe Leu
 115 120 125
 Pro Gly Pro Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Ser Arg Val Glu Gln Ala Glu
 130 135 140
 Arg Phe Phe Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Thr Trp Thr Ala Ser Gln Glu Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Ala His Val His Leu Leu Glu Leu Pro Thr Asp His Lys Gly Ile Tyr
 165 170 175
 Gly Ala Met Val Glu Ser His Ala Tyr Val Arg Asn Gly Trp Asp Val
 180 185 190
 Gln Val Ser Ala Thr Ser Thr Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Leu Leu Val
 195 200 205
 Ala Met Val Pro Glu Leu His Ser Leu Asp Lys Arg Asp Val Ser Gln
 210 215 220
 Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro His Gln Tyr Ile Asn Pro Arg Thr Asn Thr Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Ala His Ile Val Val Pro Tyr Val Gly Val Asn Arg His Asp Gln Val
 245 250 255
 Gln Met His Lys Ala Trp Thr Leu Val Val Ala Val Met Ala Pro Leu
 260 265 270
 Thr Thr Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asp Asn Val Glu Val Tyr Ala Asn Ile
 275 280 285
 Ala Pro Thr Asn Val Tyr Val Ala Gly Glu Arg Pro Ser Lys Gln Gly
 290 295 300
 Ile Ile Pro Val Ala Cys Asn Asp Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe Gln Asn Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Pro Lys Thr Ala Asp Pro Ile Tyr Gly Leu Val Ser Asn Ala Pro
 325 330 335
 Arg Thr Ala Phe Pro Gly Arg Phe Thr Asn Leu Leu Asp Val Ala Glu
 340 345 350
 Ala Cys Pro Thr Phe Leu Asp Phe Asp Gly Thr Pro Tyr Val Lys Thr
 355 360 365

Arg	His	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala	His	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala	Phe		
370						375						380					
Gly	His	Lys	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr		
385					390					395						400	
Tyr	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asn	Leu	His	Phe	Met	Tyr	Thr	Gly		
					405					410						415	
Pro	Thr	Gln	Ser	Lys	Ala	Arg	Phe	Met	Val	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Pro	Gly		
					420					425						430	
Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Pro	Asp	Thr	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Tyr	His		
					435					440						445	
Ser	Glu	Trp	Asp	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Pro		
					450					455						460	
Tyr	Met	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Asp	Glu	Pro	Glu		
					465					470						475	
Gln	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gln	Gly	Trp	Val	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Thr	Asp	Thr		
					485					490						495	
His	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asp		
					500					505						510	
Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gln	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala		
					515					520						525	
Gly	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Val	Thr	Thr	His	Gly	Gly		
					530					535						540	
Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gln	His	Thr	Asn	Val	Glu	Phe	Leu	Leu		
					545					550						555	
Asp	Arg	Phe	Thr	His	Val	Gly	Lys	Val	Asn	Glu	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ser		
					565					570						575	
Leu	Met	Asp	Thr	Lys	Glu	His	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu	Arg	Ser		
					580					585						590	
Ala	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ala			
					595					600						605	
Pro	Trp	Ala	Ala	Trp	Val	Pro	Asn	Gly	Cys	Pro	His	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val		
					610					615						620	
Glu	Asp	Asn	Pro	Val	Val	His	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Arg	Phe	Ala		
					625					630						635	
Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Pro	His	Gly	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gly		
					645					650						655	
Asn	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Thr	Gln	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp		
					660					665						670	
Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Gln	Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Cys	Leu		
					675					680						685	
Pro	Thr	Thr	Phe	Asn	Phe	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala		
					690					695						700	
Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Met	Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Arg		
					705					710						715	
Val	Arg	Tyr	Thr	His	Thr	Thr	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys		
					725					730						735	
Pro	Asp	Lys	Gln														
					740												

The invention claimed is:

1. A foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) having improved stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype, wherein the virus comprises at least the following mutations: VP2 A193S, VP2 LEK78-80SAR, VP2 S110T, 5
VP2 T88A, VP2 E131K, VP3 H85P and VP3 E196A.

2. The FMDV according to claim 1 which is based on an FMDV A strain.

3. The FMDV according to claim 1, wherein the FMDV has improved thermostability compared to the field isolate of the 10
same subtype.

4. A foot and mouth disease vaccine comprising an inactivated, dead, or attenuated FMDV according to claim 1.

5. A method of preventing foot and mouth disease in a subject which comprises the step of administering a vaccine 15
according to claim 4 to the subject.

6. A method of making a foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) having improved stability compared to the field isolate of the same subtype comprising the step of introducing at least the mutations VP2 A193S, VP2 LEK78-80SAR, VP2 20
S110T, VP2 T88A, VP2 E131K, VP3 H85P and VP3 E196A into an FMDV field isolate or vaccine strain.

7. A method for improving the stability of an FMDV which comprises the step of introducing at least the mutations VP2 A193S, VP2 LEK78-80SAR, VP2 S110T, VP2 T88A, VP2 25
E131K, VP3 H85P and VP3 E196A.

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